



would then become apparent, create confidence, and, in all probability, induce them to give vent to their long suppressed desire to revenge past wrongs, which is restrained, as they openly declare, by fear alone. That such a union will be formed, at no distant day, we have every reason to believe; and the period may be accelerated by the growing wants, and the policy of Mexico to deny Texas, and raise an impenetrable barrier in the direction of her frontier.

In consideration, then, of the number of these people, the nature of the country they possess to operate in, the extent of our border settlements and their defenceless condition, it behoves the United States to take timely measures to give permanent security to that frontier.

This desirable object can, it is apprehended, alone be effected by the intervention of a strong restraining military force, judiciously posted both in and near the territory of the Indians; or by its ultimate civilization, and its attendant division and tenure of real property in individual rights. Until, however, the latter is accomplished, the first must be applied as the only immediate conservative. Having arrived at this conclusion, the next question arises:—What shall this force be? How posted? And what auxiliary lines of communication should be established to secure it the means of supply, relief, and rapid movement? To each of these, will be briefly responded.

1. The left of the line of principal positions to be occupied on this division of the frontier, will, as before stated, rest on the Red river at Tison; the stationary and auxiliary force for which is put down at two regiments of infantry, two companies of artillery, and eight troops of dragoons. The next and most important position to be occupied is on the Arkansas, below the Canadian; and this is selected because of its commanding influence over the country in front, and the ease with which lines of communication to it may be established, by roads from the interior of Arkansas and Missouri, and by improving the navigation of the main river and its principal tributaries above. This position is central, or nearly so, to the front that will be presented by the most numerous and warlike tribes, which have been, and are to be removed, and who are known to entertain enmity to our people, and consequently require the presence of an imposing force to hold them in check. This force, it is thought, should not be less than two regiments of infantry, one regiment of dragoons, and two companies of light artillery, supported by two reserves, one posted at Little Rock, and consisting of one regiment of infantry, and one company of artillery; and the other at Jefferson Barracks, consisting of two regiments of infantry, and two companies of artillery. The first night, as occasion required, be pushed either up the Arkansas, across the country to Tison, or to any other point on the frontier; and, for the second, in like manner, over land towards the central position on the Arkansas, or to any other point north, as far as the Missouri river; and by water, during the navigable season, to any part of the country bordered by that river. This latter reserve could also, in seven days, by steamers, be landed at Natchitoches, and in five at St. Peter's.

The next position in point of prominence and importance, to be occupied, and which will be the extreme right of the section, is on the Missouri, as near the Grand Platte, but north of it, as circumstances will admit. The object to be fulfilled by the presence of a force at this point, is mainly to restrain within proper bounds the aborigines residing on the waters of the latter river, and those occupying the country to the north, and prevent their disturbing the quiet secured by treaty to the tribes further south; and, also, in connection with the force planted at St. Peter's, to hold in check the stations on the frontier; and, for the second, to occupy the territory between the Missouri and Mississippi rivers. The force for this place should not be less than one regiment of infantry, two troops of cavalry, and one company of artillery; making, in the aggregate, for the middle division, a necessary force of eight regiments of infantry, two regiments of dragoons, and eight companies of artillery. This force includes the reserve at Baton Rouge, and the garrison at Tison.

2. In addition to three positions already designated, there should be established subsidiary stations, to be garrisoned by detachments from the former, where should be deposited such supplies as may be necessary for the troops that may have occasion to visit these points, on reconnoitering expeditions, or any other service. The selection of their locality should have reference to the facilities with which they can be relieved or reached from the interior, as well as from the posts on either side. Two of these stations ought to be established in the chain of mountains lying between the Red river and the Arkansas, two others between the latter river and the Kansas, another near the mouth of the latter river, and another between it and the Platte; and, for the purpose of deterring incursions south of Tison through the Texas territory, an additional one, to be garrisoned from the reserve at Baton Rouge, might advantageously be established in the neighborhood of the Caddo agency or Coats' Bluff, on the Red river, which is represented as a good site for the object; making, altogether, these principal stations and their lesser ones on the first and second sections, to guard against Indian aggression. Each of these should be provided with the requisite numbers of quarters for officers and men, store-rooms, shops, stables, etc., arranged in a quadrangular or any other form required by the nature of the ground, to satisfy the conditions of good defence, proper ventilation, and easy intercommunication; the whole to be covered by lines of defence, which must be determined by lines of the army employed; a bastioned square or higher polygon, according to circumstances, with the advanced works, is recommended. For the manner of distributing the quarters, etc., within the lines of defence, the plan prepared and submitted to the Secretary of War in March last is referred to. To this the preference is given over a contention in the form of a hollow square, or the greater compactness of the latter, on account of the comparative ease with which such an arrangement may be defended.

When it can be done, due economy and a sense of greater security would seem to require that all buildings planted in an Indian territory should be constructed of imperishable and incombustible materials.

3. Lines of communication.—These will be by water and over land. Those by water will be up the Red, Arkansas, Missouri, and Osage rivers; and those over land will be found traced in carmine on the accompanying map, to which reference is made for their number and direction, as well as for the points they are intended to connect, viz:

First. From the auxiliary station at Little Rock, where an arsenal is now under construction, south-east along the right bank of the Arkansas, to the town of Napoleon, at its mouth; thence to Memphis, opposite which a landing in Arkansas is established by the United States road, which begins at that point; north-eastwardly, by Jackson, St. Genevieve, and Herakleum, to Jefferson barracks, with a branch west of Big river to the mouth of the north of the Arkansas river, and waters of Poteau Canadian; west on both sides of the stream, to river, and thence, on the west, and Coats' Bluff to the south.

Second. From Cape Girardeau, Missouri, through the populous counties of Girardeau and Madison, in that State, and those of Carroll and Washington, in Arkansas, via Talbot, etc., to the mouth of the Canadian.

Third. From Jefferson barracks, north of the Missouri, via St. Charles, Chariton, and the mouth of Grand river, to the Platte; south of the Missouri, via Jefferson City, mouth of the Kansas, or arsenal in its vicinity, subsidiary line two branches at Jefferson City, one running north, to intersect the road north of the Missouri, and the other to the subsidiary post of the Osage river; and southwest, via Rogers-town, alias Bentonville, (at which place commences the Missouri State road to the southwest via Rogers-town, alias Bentonville, (at which place commences the Missouri State road to the north of the Canadian, having, from Delaware village, a branch to first subsidiary post north of the Arkansas. Most of the routes for the two latter States are already established, either by the United States or the State within which they are found.

Fourth. From Coats' Bluff, in Louisiana, via the point where the boundary line strikes the Red river, across said river, to intersect the road from Washington; thence to Tison, and from the latter to the Platte, through the chain of posts recommended. It is firmly believed that these lines of communication, together with those indicated for the first division, which are also traced in carmine, will afford, in conjunction with the water routes, when perfected, all the facilities the utmost wants of the service can require for maintenance of constant, prompt, and easy intercourse with the frontier. Through them will be forwarded the supplies of men, provisions, etc., drawn not only from the States within which they lie, but also from the States further to the eastward; and it may not be improper to remark, also, that by these routes, despatch will be given to the transportation of the mails from each of the stations, which is an important consideration in a military sense, and one which should not be overlooked when the propriety of establishing these, or other military routes is discussed.

The first step to be taken in this matter should be to free the rivers of their obstructions to the points colored in blue on the map. The improvement of the Red and Arkansas rivers as arteries of commerce, and the work is in progress of excavation, and for the other rivers provision should be made the moment it is determined to use them as channels of relief; and, in the mean time, a minute examination of the country through which the roads, or such of them as may be adopted, are to pass, should, as a preliminary, be required of the officers to be charged with their construction. The examination, as recommended for the first section, should be entrusted to some able and skilful topographer, and should embrace a wide range of country. The roads ought to be opened 80 feet wide, have a grade of not more than 24 degrees well drained, raised in the middle at least six inches, and bridged across the minor streams. The opening, grading, and bridging of these roads should be made a military duty. And, in conclusion, it may be well to state, that their construction is the more necessary, for the reason that the communications cannot be kept up at all times by the Arkansas or Missouri, in consequence of the want of sufficient water in the first for most part of the year, and the interruption in the latter, by ice, during the cold months; and as regards the Maramec, its improvement to Big Spring will lessen the land carriage towards the Canadian more than one hundred miles; hence its introduction as one of the avenues of communication.

Third, or northern section. The country north of the territory over which the Indian title is extinguished, and occupied from Lake Superior to the Mississippi by the Chippewas, Menomonees, and Winnebagoes; west of this river, to the Missouri; by the Sacs and Foxes, Iowas, and Pottawatomies; and north of these tribes, by the powerful and warlike Sioux; and west of the Missouri, but north of the Platte, by the Pawnees, Ottos, Sioux, Blackfeet, etc.; numbering in the aggregate not far from 200,000. But, owing to the remote position of most of these tribes from our settlements, we could not reach them without passing through the lands of those who have been removed west. No serious cause of apprehension, then, can exist of an outbreak from any of these tribes, singly or collectively; should it, however, prove otherwise, the United States will, whenever they choose, be able to bring the whole Sioux force (the hereditary and irreconcilable enemy to every other Indian) to bear against the hostilities; or vice versa should our difficulties be with the latter; and the suggestion is made, whether prudence does not require that these hereditary feelings should not rather be maintained than destroyed, by efforts to cultivate a closer union between the people.

The communication from St. Peter's to the lake would be by the St. Croix and Bois-brule; and that with the Platte can be kept up over land without the obstruction of rapids, as the country is highly favorable in its natural state for the passage of troops.

The force to be planted at Snelling ought to consist of one regiment of infantry, and one company of artillery; thus making an aggregate force required for the protection of the frontier against Indian aggression, and for the maintenance of the neutrality of our territory on the Texas frontier, of—

	Tr of Drags.	Comp of Art'y.
For the southern section, or Texas frontier	1	0
For the middle section	8	30
For the northern section	1	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>30</b>

or 12,910 men, computing the regiment of infantry and dragoons at 1,000 each, and the artillery at 940 a small force compared with the one it is intended to restrain. This force as before stated, may be reduced, on the return of quiet to Texas, to 9 regiments of infantry, 20 troops of cavalry, and 9 companies of artillery, or 11,846.

A plan of the forts to be constructed, an approximate estimate of their cost, as also that of the roads proposed as lines of communication, would be submitted but for the press of other occupations, and the want of sufficient data upon which to base these estimates.

For the proximate distances between each point, and the marches, computed at fifteen miles for the day, and twenty miles for the longest, reference is made to the map, on which they are written in carmine.

Respectfully submitted by  
C. GRATIOT.

To the Hon. J. R. Poinsett, Secretary of War.

SHIPWRECKS.—The editor of the Sailor's Magazine has kept a register of marine disasters, which have come to his knowledge within the past year. Those which resulted in the total loss of the vessel were 490, as follows:—ships and barques 91, brig 155, schooners 234, sloops 12, steamboats 15. The loss of life as far as ascertained, in these vessels, was 1295.

## Kentucky Gazette.

From the Washington Globe.

NEW YORK, Jan. 15, 1838.

There is no certain intelligence of any active movement by either party from Canada to day. The loyalists are busy in throwing up earthen embankments on their side of the river, to protect their cannonading parties from the fire of Navy Island. The insurgents are employed in watching the progress of these works, and now and then discharging a shot or two, to intimate that they are aware of what is going on, and will pay their respects to Commandant McNab in due season. An attempt has been made by this officer to attack Navy Island by boats from the shore. It failed on the outset; the volunteers refusing to embark or place themselves in reach of the insurgent cannon. A couple of floating batteries are being erected by the loyalists, but, without regular troops, they will prove to be of very little service. A bill for *murder* has been found by the grand jury of Buffalo against the officers commanding the expedition against the Caroline. The proper American authorities, it is supposed, will demand them. The answer will be "come and take them." This will be considered as a set off for the demand made for the delivering up of McKENZIE. Considerable excitement yet prevails at Buffalo. The bold avowal of McNAB that the Caroline was burned by his orders, feeds the flame; and the affidavits he has published in relation to this transaction, are in nowise calculated to soothe or allay the ferment. The rumor of the muster made by Dr. DUNCAN, in the London district, gains strength. There is, I believe, little doubt that he is in arms, and that the loyalists have no disposable force to send against him. The discontent in Canada is far wider spread than many believe. If the insurgents can once gain the main land, and have any courage the cause of the loyalists will be next to hopeless. All the wonderful displays of attachment to the British power, which at the commencement of the troubles was so highly vaunted by the Government press seem to have settled into a complete apathy. The raising of troops proceeds very slowly. I do not believe that at this moment the loyalist force exceeds two thousand effective men. This, with possibly a thousand or fifteen hundred volunteers, constitute the entire army that is to keep the Canadas in subjection. A movement on the offensive, I am given to understand, on good authority, will shortly be made by VAN RENSSELAER. This, as I have all along maintained, will decide the contest.

Exchange is looking up. Bills on England have been purchased by an agent of the United States Bank at ten per cent. This is to assist Mr. JAUDON in London, who finds himself greatly embarrassed. These funds are, without doubt, for his use. From alarm, or dislike to his commission in London, the bankers of the British metropolis have generally refused to "open an account" with him. The merchants there also eye him with no little disfavor. One of the objects Mr. JAUDON had in view was to sell \$7,000,000 old stock of the United States Bank to meet the Treasury upon it. In this object he may have partially succeeded. I am led to conclude so from the fact that the stock of the United States Bank has run up to-day 12 per cent. I can assign no other probable reason. The money market is firm. Ten thousand dollars Treasury drafts were sold this morning at 5-8 discount only. The Wellington, from London, has arrived. She brings no news of any importance. The cotton market at Liverpool and London was firm at the last advance. There is now but small fears of a decline in the market.

City news, I have none. A HARRISON dinner is talked of. The Pittsburg (Penn) city election has petrified the Whigs. Mr. MCCLINTOCK, a staunch VAN BUREN man, is elected Mayor by 86 majority. The Democratic rally has commenced. It will not stop till Federalists are swept from the field. With this good news I will end.

NEW YORK, Jan. 16, 1838.

The letter I send to-day will be found to contain no very great news. From Canada there is nothing I have not already informed you of. An attempt at gaining at foothold on the Canadian side is about to be made by the insurgents. To remain inactive much longer would be their serious mischief. If they can effect this, and are successful in their first skirmish, it will materially alter the present aspect of their affairs, which however flatteringly represented by their well wishers, are not in the most prosperous or enviable condition.

The paper money bubbles are daily getting us into fresh trouble. The Commonwealth, Franklin, and Lafayette, eastern banks, are bursted. The Middlesex Bank, of Cambridge, is expected shortly to follow suit. Suspicion is opening both eyes, and narrowly watching the movements of the "Suffolk Alliance" concerns. This had a tendency to again raise the price of specie, which is nearly one per cent. above yesterday's quotation. Our city banks are generally believed to be in a sound condition. I am given to understand it is their intention to resume specie payments at the appointed day; and that they will do this whether the Philadelphia banks agree to do so or not. Trouble may therefore be expected among these latter institutions; nor will the United States Bank escape a severe crippling. The exchange is already down from two to five per cent in our favor against Philadelphia, and will be much higher. The Philadelphia Banks

cannot resume specie payments in consequence of the heavy debt due from them to the United States Bank, and from their being so largely indebted to the New York Banks. That mammoth concern the United States Bank, will ruin Pennsylvania if not speedily arrested in the desperate game of chance it has been for more than two months engaged in. I am not often given to prophecy, but there will be a terrible crash throughout that state at no very distant day. They have brought the calamity upon themselves; and, though they deserve little pity, I cannot refrain from saying God help them!

The Whigs are beginning to talk of setting aside the contemplated Convention for the Presidential nomination. It is now thought by many among them, that it will produce nothing but discord and confusion. The insult offered to Messrs. CLAY and HARRISON at the WEBSTER ASTOR House celebration is bitterly resented by the friends of both these gentlemen. WEBSTER'S bungling apology at the SANDY WELSH CLAY dinner, for his former neglect, only added fuel to flame. In the West the friends of HARRISON are taking strong grounds. Judge BURNETT of Cincinnati discontinued talking the Whig paper of that city because the editor "appeared to be more in favor of Mr. CLAY than of GEN. HARRISON." The war between the rivals has thus commenced. The Whig presses may attempt to disguise these facts, but disunion is already planted in their camp.

The small note bill comes on for discussion in the Senate at Albany, to-morrow. It cannot get through that body without being so completely changed that its Whig fathers will all disown it. I believe I may say it is scotched, if not killed.—Globe.

NEW YORK, Jan. 22, 1838.

I trust this is the last time I shall have to advert to the Canadian insurgents. They are totally disbanded, and the dismemberment of the Canadas from Great Britain is for a time postponed. The English flag was hoisted on Navy Island on the 15th. Seeing the use that has been made of it, I do not suppose it will again be left in its defenceless condition. It is naturally a strong hold and will be maintained as such. The whole force of the insurgents turns out never to have exceeded five hundred and fifty effective men. The one hundred per day joinings of volunteers were all fabrications of the Buffalo papers. They are much to blame, since it is now doubted but that they were all along aware of the true state of affairs. Let it pass. The emute is over—allons saupier.

The boundary line will be the next exciting topic of the press. The fanfaronading on this subject will be truly awful. Guns, drums, trumpets, blunderbusses and thunder will adorn many a paragraph. But there will be no fight, no border skirmishing. As a proof of the little love evinced by our borderers to the success of the late commotion, not a single public meeting has been held in Maine to sympathize with, or assist the excitors of the tumult, or even to wish success to their cause. From this I infer that the border question will not be very difficult of settlement. Great Britain is not so mad or grasping as some would have us believe; and even if she were, a war with America would be the last encounter her people would desire to engage in. Our power is fully known and acknowledged, and the loss of our army of far more consequence than double the disputed territory. This warlike hectoring may therefore be suffered freely to breathe its fierce blasts. It is the interests of both nations to "keep the peace," and a few newspaper vapors will not disturb it.

I have nothing new to communicate on commercial or money matters. The quotations already given remain unvaried.—Globe.

From the Cleveland Herald January 18.  
THE WESTERN CANADA WAR—HOSTILITIES COMMENCED.

By the mail this afternoon, we have Detroit papers to the 12th. That city is in a high state of excitement, and has been the theatre of stirring events. On the night of the 5th the jail was forced, and 450 stands of arms stolen. A detachment of militia was sent in pursuit but the Patriots had taken them to Gibraltar, out of reach of the troops.

British troops are concentrating at Amherstburg, and the Detroit Advertiser estimates the royalists under arms on the Western frontiers at 1000 or 1200 strong. The Patriots at Bois Blanc, an English Island at the mouth of the Detroit river were estimated on the 18th at from 800 to 1000, well armed and supplied with ammunition. The Advertiser says volunteers to the Patriot cause are hourly arriving from the interior, and wagons and every species of small craft are conveying them to the place of rendezvous.

The steamboat Macomb arrived at Detroit on the 5th, from Black River, with a large number of Patriots for Bois Blanc.

Large and spirited meetings have been held in Detroit on the subject of Canadian difficulties.

The Advertiser of the 10th, says, a heavy cannonading was heard in the direction of Malden, on the night of the 9th, between 12 and 2 o'clock.

We have no time for details. The latest and most important news is appended.

From the Detroit Advertiser, Jan. 10.

We have just been favored with the perusal of a letter dated Amherstburg 4 o'clock, 9th Jan. from one of the officers at Amherstburg, from which we gather the following facts.

The Patriots made their appearance off Malden about sunset on Monday night,

Their force consisted of the schr. or sloop Anne, two scows, and divers boats a large schr. 3 field pieces, 2 12 pounders, and one six pounder, beside a large quantity of arms, and some hundred of men.

The schr. Anne sailed up in front of Amherstburg along the British channel, between the town and Bois Blanc, in early part of the evening. The Royalists fired upon her, and she returned the fire with two cannon shot. The steamboat United, which was employed in bringing down passengers from Sandwich to Amherstburg, was also fired upon with muskets. At the same time one or two American steamboats passed up the river.

The schooner supposed to be the Anne, then steered round the northern end of Bois Blanc. The large schooner was at the south end of Bois Blanc, and there were lights on Hickory Island, which induced the belief that there were small boats and scows moored near it. It was assumed by the officer in command at Amherstburg that the Patriots will be possessed of Bois Blanc Island.

The Canadians on the frontier are in great commotion, and a few families in Sandwich, have actually taken refuge in this city.

The above facts are confirmed from other sources.

From the Detroit Free Press, Jan. 10.

By authentic information which was received here yesterday from Malden, the fact is placed beyond a doubt, that the patriots have taken possession of Whitewood Island belonging to the British. On Monday evening, an armed schooner in possession of the Patriots, sailed along up in front of Malden, between the town and Island, when the royalists fired upon her, which was returned with two cannon shot from the schooner, which report says killed several negroes. The steam ferry boat, "United," which was plying between Sandwich and Malden in the service of the royalists was fired upon, with what effect we have not learned.

Great consternation, we learn, prevails among the Canadians along the river from Malden to opposite of the city. An attack upon Malden it was supposed would be made in the course of last night. The patriots are represented to be in high spirits and rapidly augmenting in numbers. Those who fled to the States on the breaking out of the insurrection in Canada are now returning, fierce for battle, and joining the forces on the Island.

Our Canadian neighbors opposite, are in a high degree of excitement. Several families, we understand have removed over to this city within the last two days.

About three o'clock yesterday morning a large body of men on their way to the seat of war, seized upon the steam boat Brady in our port, but by the spirit and energy of our civil authorities she was retaken, after a slight skirmish, and the men on board of her dispersed.

Since the above was in type, we are informed that two of the patriots were slightly wounded during the engagement at Malden in which several of the royalists were killed, as above stated.

From the Detroit Free Press, Jan. 11.

The steamboat Erie was forcibly taken from this port on Tuesday night by a body of men belonging, it is supposed to the patriot force on Whitewood Island. The alarm bells were rung and our citizens generally rallied as soon as possible to the wharf, but before any considerable number had collected, the boat and her men were out of reach of our authorities. We understand that the proper officers proceeded yesterday to the seat of war, to recover the boat and arrest the offenders.

An extra from the office of the Sandwich Herald dated 6 o'clock yesterday morning, says that Lieut. Wright had just arrived there by express from Malden, bringing intelligence of the capture of the schooner with three pieces of cannon and twenty prisoners, among whom it mentions Doctor Theller, of this city, and Gens. Blount and Gibson, of Canada, for whom the governor had offered a reward of \$2000 each.

The reports which have come up on this side are, that the schooner in question was taken with a considerable number of men and arms, night before last. The schooner is said to have been out reconnoitering between Malden and the Island, when they received a fire from the loyalists, which cut her rigging so as to render her unmanageable. She then drifted down the river near the Canada shore where she was boarded and captured, and her men and arms taken without a struggle.

From the Detroit Free Press, Jan. 12th.

We have no further particulars that can be relied upon as true from the seat of war at the mouth of the river. It appears to be the general impression of the patriots, who witnessed from Whitewood Island the capture of the schooner Anne, that all the men on board of her were killed upon the spot. They assert that when the vessel ran aground, the patriots hauled down her flag, that the royalists then ran up the black flag which was followed by the patriots again raising their flag, when the slaughter commenced. The royalists, however say that only 4 were killed, and that the rest were taken prisoners, some of whom were severely wounded. It appears to be generally conceded that there were but 14 or 15 men on board the Anne.

Spain and Mexico.—The Queen Regent of Spain, in her speech on the opening of the session of the newly elected Cortes, on the 18th of November, thus notices the relations of the Government with Mexico, and the South American States:

"The Crown being competently au-

thorized, by a special law of the Cortes, to celebrate treaties of peace and amity with the United States of America, on the basis of the acknowledgement of their independence, I have the satisfaction to inform you that I have ratified, in the Queen's name, the treaty concluded in Madrid, towards the close of last December, between Spain and the republic of Mexico, and I flatter myself that this reconciliation between persons who should look upon each other as brothers, will produce incalculable benefits to both countries.

"I am animated with similar feelings respecting the other States of America; in proof of which, I have opened the Spanish ports to the trading vessels of Venezuela and Montevideo.

"I have also ratified the articles of which, I have opened the Spanish ports to the trading vessels of Venezuela and Montevideo.

"I have also ratified the articles of peace, protection and commerce, agreed upon between the Captain General of the Philippine Islands and Sultan of Sulu.

A NEW LIGHT.—An ingenious chemist in France, having found, after many experiments that a void produced by electricity in a glass vessel becomes luminous, has at last succeeded in forming a long bottle, of three inches by thirty, from which having exhausted the air and otherwise acted upon it by a galvanic battery, a light is now emitted, being hung up in his apartment, equally clear, but not so oppressive to the eyes as that of the sun.—London Paper.



[By Authority.]

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES PASSED AT THE SECOND SESSION OF THE TWENTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

[PUBLIC.—No. 1.]

An act to authorize the President of the United States to cause the public vessels to cruise upon the coast in the winter seasons, and to relieve distressed navigators.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be, and hereby is, authorized to cause any suitable number of vessels, adapted to the purpose, to cruise upon the coast, in the severe portion of the season, when the public service will allow of it, and to afford such aid to distressed navigators, as their circumstance and necessities may require and such public vessels shall go to sea prepared fully to render such assistance.

JAMES K. POLK.

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

RE. M. JOHNSON.

Vice President of the United States, and President of the Senate.

APPROVED, Dec. 23, 1837.

M. VAN BUREN.

[PUBLIC.—No. 2.]

AN ACT to ratify and confirm certain official acts of John Pope, late Governor of Arkansas.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the locations, sales, and transfers of John Pope, late Governor of Arkansas, of a quantity of the public land, not exceeding ten sections, (or six thousand four hundred acres), which was granted by Congress to Arkansas to build a State-house at Little Rock, the seat of Government of Arkansas, to sundry citizens of Arkansas, in pursuance of an authority vested in him by an act of Congress of the fourth day of July, in the year eighteen hundred and thirty-two, be, and the same are hereby, ratified and confirmed: Provided, said location, sales, and transfers, were in conformity to legal subdivisions, be those divisions fractional quarter sections or not: And provided, also that the gross amount of acres of land thus located, sold, and transferred, for the purpose aforesaid, does not exceed six thousand four hundred acres; and the President of the United States is hereby authorized and directed to cause patents to issue to said purchasers, their heirs, or their legal representatives, for the late Governor's several locations, sales, and transfers, whenever the applications are properly made by said purchasers or their legal representatives.

Section 2. And be it further enacted, That the northeast and southwest quarters of section twenty-seven, township eighteen south, range one west, the southeast quarter of section twenty-eight, same township and range, the southwest quarter of section fifteen, township nineteen south, range one west, the northwest and southeast quarters of section nine, same township and range, all in the Mississippi land district, State of Arkansas, be, and the same are hereby, excepted from the provision of this act.

APPROVED, Jan. 16th, 1838.

[PUBLIC.—No. 3.]

AN ACT to provide for the payment of the annuities which will become due and payable to the Great and Little Osages, in the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight; and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War shall cause to be purchased for the use of the Great and Little Osage Indians, such provisions as will, in his opinion, be most useful to them, to the value of eight thousand five hundred dollars, and when purchased, shall cause said provisions to be distributed among said Indians, by their agent, furnishing to each family, as near as may be, their proper proportion.— Provided always, That such purchase and distribution shall not be made, unless said Indians agree to receive the same in discharge of the annuities due them for the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight by virtue of treaties between them and the United States.

Section 2. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of War cause as many additional farmers to be employed as may, in the opinion of the President be deemed necessary to aid and instruct said Indians in clearing and cultivating their lands, and such additional stock, implements of husbandry and seeds to be purchased for the use of said Indians, as the agent or superintendent may judge necessary: Provided always, That the whole expense incurred under this section shall not exceed the sum of three thousand five hundred dollars.

Section 3. And be it further enacted, That to enable the Secretary of War to carry the provisions of this act into effect, the sum of twelve thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

APPROVED, Jan. 16th, 1838.

# GAZETTE.

## LEXINGTON, KY.

THURSDAY, FEB. 1, 1838.

We are indebted to Messrs. Clay and Hawes, for the bill commonly called the Sub-treasury Bill, and other public documents, for which they will please accept our thanks.

Our State Legislature at the last dates had not consumed any matter of much importance. A resolution had passed the house of Representatives, fixing on the 16th inst. as the day for adjournment. The Senate had not acted on the resolution.

In the House of Representatives of the United States a bill was introduced for an appropriation to pay the troops in Florida, for which there is now no provision.

Mr. Wise opposed the appropriation—He said he would not vote one dollar for carrying on this war, until the house made an examination of the manner of carrying on the war. It would thus seem that Mr. Wise would permit the patriotic defenders of the country to starve, until his examining committee should justify the management used in the prosecution of the war. He is "following in the footsteps," not of patriotism, but of Websterism.

A beautiful little girl, about six years of age, was considerably injured by a cow yesterday, on our street, whilst passing to school. It appears that the cow hooked her in the mouth, and split the entire cheek with her horn. Ought not our corporation to pay some attention to such matters, as well as to the immense number of untaxed Dogs which infest our streets and market.

A Democratic Convention, held at Columbus, Ohio, consisting of about 500 delegates, nominated WILSON SHANNON, Esq., as their candidate for Governor at the next October election. The Republican presses seem to have but little doubt of his success.

### THE CONVENTION QUESTION.

Two weeks since we published the speech of Mr. Wickliffe, in the House of Representatives, against the bill for taking the vote of the people on the propriety of calling a Convention to amend the Constitution of Kentucky. We have since read the speech of Mr. Dixon, who is in favor of the bill, and which we intend (in fairness) to give our readers, so soon as we can find room—and we have also read the letter from M. Flournoy, Esq., a citizen of this county, to the Editor of the Frankfort Argus, on the same and other subjects, which will be found in this paper.

We unite with Mr. Dixon and Mr. Flournoy, that the people, (for whose benefit government was instituted,) have at all times the right of amending or altering their constitution. But we still say, that a wish to do so, ought to have originated with the people themselves. There has been no application to the legislature, by the people, for any such law as has been passed, consequently, the inference was strong that no such law was desired by them.

Those laboring under burthens, resort to the best means for relief. No application having been made, we are bound to presume that the burthens were like the fly on the bull's horn, unknown until the fly itself made the communication.

The objections urged by Mr. Dixon to the present Constitution, are the manner of making "Justices of the Peace, Sheriffs, Constables, and some other officers"—and he thinks the people would be in favor of limiting the tenure of the office of Judges to a term of years, instead of allowing them to hold them during good behaviour." Mr. Dixon is therefore in favor of a Convention.

Now we would ask Mr. Flournoy, whether, if he could believe the Constitution would be amended in accordance with Mr. Dixon's views, he would go for a Convention?

Mr. Flournoy is in favor of having a legislative Assembly only once in two or three years, and the only objection to the present Constitution stated by him, is, that the Legislature shall hold an annual session. We have great doubts whether Mr. Dixon would be in favor of a Convention, if he believed Mr. Flournoy's amendment would pass.

The bill has passed for taking the sense of the people of this State as to the propriety of calling a Convention, and it now remains with the voters, to call the Convention or reject the measure—and we call upon Mr. Dixon and

Major Flournoy, and all others, seriously to reflect, as to what are the benefits to result, and what may be the injuries to the community by said Convention.

From bad legislation, crimes have been perpetrated to such an extent, as to cause the wisest lawgivers to give a construction to the Constitution not warranted by its verbiage, nor thought of by its framers. Is this the propitious time to amend the Charter of our rights and liberties? We should not be surprised, if the Legislature should be vested with power to prohibit the citizen from bearing arms in his own defence. To disfranchise, and escheat the estate of any one who might indulge in the intoxicating draught—to exclude from office, if not from suffrage, any who might indulge in horse-racing or card-playing.

On the subject of emancipation, much excitement may be expected. Already there have been copper medals struck, about the size of a cent, with which the country is expected to be inundated, representing this subject in a very odious light. On this matter the opinions of Kentuckians are more divided than is generally believed—and until the election in next August, there will be an excitement, little thought of, and for which the friends of the Convention bill, who, unasked, forced it upon the community, will have to answer.

To our adjunct in general politics, the Editor of the Frankfort Argus, to his "wonder how long before the Squire will be high sheriff of Fayette?" we answer: that if the present Constitution should remain, and the Editor of this paper retain his office, life and faculties, he will be entitled to the office, when he arrives at the age of 79, and he has not quite attained his sixty-first year. And we will say further to that Editor, that if the query was an insinuation that the Editor of the Kentucky Gazette could be operated upon by the prospect of the sheriffly office, or any other office, that such insinuation is beneath the dignity of a gentleman, and probably proceeded from the sordid avarice of its author.

The latest Canada "Express," published at Hamilton, U. C., is dated January 13, 1837. This paper has appeared to us hitherto, as being fully identified with the patriots, and willing to sustain all their measures—the number before us, would indicate, that "discretion is the better part of valor." Nevertheless, we obtain from it some facts:

"On Friday the Lieut. Governor gave the royal assent to the bill for the suspension of the habeas corpus act, and the bill for the trial of foreigners taken in arms, by Court Martial.

"The bill authorizing the detention of persons suspected of treason or sedition, has passed the house of Assembly."

"Important from the West.—Despatches have been forwarded, we learn, to Mr. F. B. Head, from Sandwich, advising him that two schooners, full of men, had arrived off Barbleau Island, near Malden. That they effected a landing, a battle ensued, and the invaders were beaten. One of the schooners was captured, in which there were 400 stand of arms, 2 field pieces, and a quantity of ammunition. It is said one man only was killed on the side of the invaders, and that none of the loyalists were injured. We have not been able to learn where the schooners came from or who commanded them. Gov. Mason (of Michigan) it is said has demanded the arms, they having been stolen from that state."

We hope the Editor has not been frightened out of a year's existence; but that the date of his paper 1837, was accidental, as we are sure it was intended for 1838, from the eunents recorded.

The latest intelligence we have seen, is from the ship of the Baltimore American of the 29th from which we extract the following:

### SIX DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

By the ship Garrick, at New York, the editors of the journal of Commerce have received London papers to Dec. 17th (Sunday), and Liverpool to the 16th (Sunday). Parliament was expected to adjourn on the 22nd until the 1st of February.

An explosion of foul air in Springwell colliery, near Wreckington, caused the death of 15 men and 12 boys.

The project of steam communication with India through the red Sea has been successfully accomplished, and is now in full operation. The last communication effected in forty-three days, including the stoppage at Alexandria.

A new flurry has sprung up between Holland and Belgium, in consequence of the former having endeavored to exercise the right claimed by it of the sovereignty over the forest of Gruenwald, situated in the duchy of Luxembourg.

A letter of Dec. 15th from Brussels, states that couriers were arriving and starting from and to all quarters occasioned by this affair.

The sum of £385,000 was fixed upon by the Commons on the night of the 16th, as the amount to be given to Her Majesty in lieu of her hereditary revenues.

The excavations of Pompeii have lately been prosecuted with much activity. Near the street of the tombs there have been found in the vestibule of a house mosaic pillars, about 15 feet high, in very good preservation. This is the

first discovery of the kind, and if the interior of the house corresponds with this beginning, something valuable may be expected.

### From the Siecle.

It was said yesterday, in the political saloons, that news had reached the office of Foreign Affairs and the Papal Legation of the alarming state of the health of the Sovereign Pontiff. Two of the best physicians of Bologna had been summoned to attend at Rome. The nuncio has paid two visits to M. Mole. A French prelate is about to take his departure for Rome.

London, Dec. 17.—Col. Arthur has been knighted and obtained the local rank of Major General in Canada. Sir George Arthur leaves town shortly for his government of Upper Canada. The King of Hanover has named Baron Munchhausen to be his minister at the court of our gracious Queen.

In addition to which the zip contains an account that an American seaman, had attempted to imitate Sam Patch, by vast leaps into the sea from the mast heads of ships, to his own profit, and the great entertainment of the Liverpoolers.

That another plot had been discovered, the object of which was the assassination of Louis Phillip. The whole information given on the subject is that a man returning from England by the name of Hubert, dropped his pocket book, which contained the plan of an "infernal machine." We view the whole as "my eye and Peg Martin."

That the Duke of Nemours had broken his arm, and that the queen and princes had left Paris to meet him.

That the prices of cotton were still maintained in England.

### For the Kentucky Gazette.

The following extract from the introduction of the *United States Magazine and Democratic Review*, should be a standing article, in every paper in this union until deeply fixed in the breast of the present and rising generation. I hope I will be continued in the Gazette until after the next August election, with the prospect that it may rouse the people of this state, to see that our present Legislature is worse than useless and can only be remedied by a new constitution.

C. B.

"The best government is that which governs least. No human depositories can, with safety, be trusted with the power of legislation upon the general interests of society, so as to operate directly or indirectly on the industry and property of the community. Such power must be perpetually liable to the most pernicious abuse, from the natural imperfection, both in wisdom of judgment and purity of purpose, of all human legislation, exposed constantly to the pressure of partial interests; interests which, at the same time that they are essentially selfish and tyrannical, are ever vigilant, persevering and subtle in all the arts of deception and corruption. In fact, the whole history of human society and government may be safely appealed to, in evidence that the abuse of such power a thousand fold more than overbalances its beneficial use. Legislation has been the fruitful parent of nine-tenths of all the evil, moral and physical, by which mankind has been afflicted since the creation of the world, and by which human nature has been self-degraded, fettered and oppressed. Government should have as little as possible to do with the general business and private interests of the people. If it once undertake these functions as its rightful province of action, it is impossible to say to it, 'thus far shalt thou go, and no farther.' It will be impossible to do with the general business and interests of the commonwealth. It will be perpetually tampering with the private interests, and sending forth seeds of corruption which will result in the demoralization of the society. Its domestic action should be confined to the administration of justice, for the protection of the natural equal rights of the citizen, and the preservation of the social order. In all other respects, the voluntary principle, the principle of freedom, suggested to us by the analogy of the divine government of the Creator, and already recognised by us with perfect success in the great social interest of religion, affords the true 'golden rule' which is alone abundantly competent to work out the best possible general result of order and happiness from that chaos of characters, ideas, motives and interests—human society. Afforded but the single nucleus of a system of administration of justice between man and man, and under the sure operation of this principle, the floating atoms will distribute and combine themselves, as we see in the beautiful natural process of crystallization, in a far more perfect and harmonious result than if government, with its 'fostering hand,' undertake to disturb, under the plea of directing the process. The natural laws which will establish themselves and find their own level are the best laws. The same hand was the Author of the moral as of the physical world; and we feel clear and strong in the assurance that we cannot err in trusting, in the former, to the same fundamental principles of spontaneous action and self-regulation which produce the beautiful order of the latter."

Mr. FLORNOY'S LETTER TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARGUS.

Fayette 17th January, 1838.

Sir: I enclose you a five dollar bill for the Argus which you will please place to my credit, and direct to me your next number, to be sent to the Georgetown Post Office. I am already a subscriber to four Republican prints, sufficient to secure the perusal of the news and current events of the day, but a few of your last numbers having fallen into my hands, through the politeness of a friend, in which you have manifested an independence so honorable, and so becoming the freedom of the press; that I have determined to become a subscriber; not only to secure to myself the pleasure of reading and contemplating a course so mainly but as an encouragement for the exercise of a virtue so necessary, and with a few exceptions, I am sorry to say it, so rare, in the present day.

I am pleased with your defence of the law passed this session for taking the sense of the people as to calling a Convention. At present, I am not in favor of calling a Convention, but most decidedly in favor of legalizing the exercise of the right of the people to vote for it; I consider the number cannot be too low, nor the advocates too low in point of consequence, to have a right to demand this privilege; they have a right to be heard; any argument founded on a paucity of numbers, would be a *felo de se*; for the same reasoning that would build a conclusion upon the smallness of number, would show the absurdity of resistance, when nothing but a large number or a majority of the whole, can carry the measure. But it is said to be disturbing in its consequence; such arguments are unfriendly to the principles of self-government, and all democratic institutions; besides, I deny the fact; the way to quiet public feeling is to give free exercise to all desired legal and legitimate rights; the denial is calculated to disturb, not the enjoyment of the right; this is calculated to appease. For myself, I know of no provision in the Constitution that calls aloud for amendment; there is nothing but what we can get along well with. Were I to select a measure that most needed correction, it would be to do away the necessity of annual sessions of the Legislature; to put down this unnecessary multiplication of the laws. I know of no other way by which this proneness to legislation and this love of change can be checked.—The acts have become so multiplied, so altered, and so amended, that they have almost ceased to be read.

Were our sessions to be held biennially, or even triennially, by the Constitution giving the power of convening to the Executive head, in all cases of emergency; to be exercised upon his proper responsibility, there would be time to test the laws by experience, and a saving produced of near a hundred thousand in each year that the Legislature did not meet. Objects surely not contemptible in their character.

I am particularly gratified with your giving the speech of Mr. Duncan to the public. I have met with nothing, in all the region of party contest, that I have been so pleased with; it has been for want of reply, of this characterized, that the coloring of the administration banners have been dimmed. Why, I have asked have such fellows, as Wise, Peyton, Ewing, Graves, and others, been allowed to pour fourth their Balderdash, their scurrilous invectives unanswered. We have the best authority, that a fool should be answered according to his folly; they should not only be exposed, but rebuked and even corrected, too, when necessary. We never have wanted men of fire and of genius in support of the past or present administration, yet our party, have left the Legislative halls like a children train for the want of such members as Duncan Hamer, &c. &c. rather for the want of the most apt & useful powers of reply. Why it has been so I know not, unless we have been deterred by the continued effort on the part of the brazen face opposition, to heap upon us the imputation of indecorum and want of good order, whilst they have claimed all the decency for themselves. This claim, too, set up whilst this corps are exercising a course that would dishonor the meanest portion of Claimmarket or Billingsgate.

Surely it is not to be expected that a Jackson man would want to find the very circumstances of espousing and supporting so renowned a hero, would indicate if not infuse some spirit of chivalry, yet until we had the speech of Mr. Hamer of last year, and of Messrs. Duncan and Potter this, the abominable invectives of the Curs of the opposition have remained almost unanswered. Their arguments have been well answered by Benton, Wright & Buchanan, but the snappings and snarlings of their Curs have never; at least with the chattering rod of a Duncan. I fancy I see the fellow, Wise, cowering and writhing under the infliction of the lash, as the Grecian Thersites did under the rebuke and blows of an Ulysses. It will hardly be useful to him; but it will be so to all honest men who read it.

With high respect.

M. FLORNOY.

### FROM WASHINGTON.

Our special correspondent transmits to us the following notice of yesterday's proceedings in Congress.

Washington, Jan. 26, 1838.

### UNITED STATES SENATE.

The Committee of finance in the Senate reported the Bill for the defence of the Northern Frontier which was read in full a first, second and third time, and ordered to be engrossed. There was no discussion on the bill, and being passed, the Committee of Finance reported the bill making an appropriation of \$625,000 for the defence of the Northern Frontier. This bill was read a second and third time, and ordered to be engrossed, without a word in opposition.

### A WARNING.

Died, on Saturday night last, Mr. PETER SINGLETON, aged 33 years.

Descended from one of the oldest, wealthiest, and most respectable families in our neighborhood, and left almost the sole possessor of the vast family estate, the subject of this notice found himself, on the day when the law allowed him to enter upon it, in possession of a property which could not be estimated far short of \$300,000. Unfortunately, though no common pains had been bestowed on his education, and he had manifested no deficiency of mind or direction of principle, he was left to his own inclination and propensities, which led him to idle pleasures and dangerous courses and associations which laid the foundation of his ruin. He was courted, flattered, and caressed by the artful and designing, who knew his weakness, and sought to take advantage of it. It is needless to enter into particulars. In two or three years the race course and the gaming table swept his large estate, and left him a helpless dependent on a few friends; but habits of intemperance, which he acquired by his associations at the gaming table, and in which he now indulged to a greater excess than ever, to drown the recollection of his folly, soon unfitted him for any other society than that which is found in the lowest resorts of drunkenness. We would not unnecessarily wound any feeling of affinity—but the lesson he has left to the rising generation to warn them against the snares and pitfalls which beset their paths in the pursuit of vicious pleasures, is too useful to be thrown away. On Saturday he was conveyed, by private charity, in a state of insensibility, to the almshouse, and the same night his wretched existence was terminated.—*Norfolk Herald*, Dec. 20.

I am pleased with your defence of the law passed this session for taking the sense of the people as to calling a Convention. At present, I am not in favor of calling a Convention, but most decidedly in favor of legalizing the exercise of the right of the people to vote for it; I consider the number cannot be too low, nor the advocates too low in point of consequence, to have a right to demand this privilege; they have a right to be heard; any argument founded on a paucity of numbers, would be a *felo de se*; for the same reasoning that would build a conclusion upon the smallness of number, would show the absurdity of resistance, when nothing but a large number or a majority of the whole, can carry the measure. But it is said to be disturbing in its consequence; such arguments are unfriendly to the principles of self-government, and all democratic institutions; besides, I deny the fact; the way to quiet public feeling is to give free exercise to all desired legal and legitimate rights; the denial is calculated to disturb, not the enjoyment of the right; this is calculated to appease. For myself, I know of no provision in the Constitution that calls aloud for amendment; there is nothing but what we can get along well with. Were I to select a measure that most needed correction, it would be to do away the necessity of annual sessions of the Legislature; to put down this unnecessary multiplication of the laws. I know of no other way by which this proneness to legislation and this love of change can be checked.—The acts have become so multiplied, so altered, and so amended, that they have almost ceased to be read.

### APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.

By and with the advice and consent of the Senate,

### COLLECTORS OF THE CUSTOMS.

Thomas L. Shaw, Georgetown, S. C.  
Robert Garnett, Tappahannock, Va.  
Robert S. Smith, New Bedford, Mass.  
George Bancroft, Boston.

### SURVEYORS OF THE CUSTOMS.

Samuel Hall, Portsmouth, N. H.  
Thomas H. Jervey, Charleston, S. C.  
Domingo Acosta, Fernandina, Fla.  
Benjamin J. Shain, Ponchartrain, La.

### NAVAL OFFICERS.

Thomas S. Wayne, Savannah Ga.  
Charles Kiddell, Charleston S. C.

### LAND OFFICERS.

REGISTERS.

Hampton L. Boon, Fayette, Mo.  
R. K. McLaughlin, Vandalia, Ill.

### RECEIVERS.

Samuel Cruise, Huntsville Ala.  
Armisted D. Carey, Sparta, Ala.  
Uriel Schree, Fayette, Mo.

### MARRIED.—On Friday evening, by

Dr. C. W. Cloud Mr. CHARLES HOWARD, to Miss ANN M. PREWITT, of Jessamine county.

### MARRIED.—In this county, on Tuesday morning last, by the Rev. Jacob F.

Price, Col. W. BRYAN to Mrs. ELIZA CRUTCHFIELD, all of this county.

### DIED.—At the residence of her father,

on the 20th inst., Miss PAULINA, daughter of JAMES BEACH, in the 17th year of her age.

—In this city, at the residence of her Son, Jas. B. Milligan, Mrs. Jarret Milligan, at an advanced age.

### SUPERIOR CHEWING TOBACCO.

THE Subscribers continue to manufacture, and have on hand CHEWING TOBACCO, of superior quality, from one to two years old. In all cases it may be returned if not found satisfactory.

It is kept for sale in Boxes and Kegs at the Drug & Paint Store of Grant & Wilson, Cheap-side.

DEWEES & GRANT.

Lex. Feb. 1, 1838.—5-3m.

OLD LARD and FLAXSEED taken in exchange.

### WAS COMMITTED

TO the Jail of Fayette county

on the 17th January, 1838, a

Negro Man who calls himself

CHARLES HUNDLEY,

As a runaway, and says he is to be free on the 1st of August next;

that he is bound to his uncle, CHAS. FREEMAN,

man of color, to learn the Black-Smith trade.

He states that his uncle lives with FREEMAN

Bacon, in Amherst county, Virginia, in 7 miles

of the Buffalo Springs. He also states that his

father is a slave and owned by Judge Daniel,

in Lynchburg, Virginia.

He is about twenty years of age, 5 feet 10

inches high, very black, and had on blue mixed

jeans coat, black cassinet pants, and

white hat. The owner, (if any,) is requested

to come forward, prove property, pay charges,

and take him away, otherwise he will be discharged according to law.

THOS. B. MEGOWAN,

Tailer of Fayette county.

Lex. Jan. 27, 1838.—5-4f.

### OLD ESTABLISHED

### Clothing Store.

MAIN ST. LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY.

FOUR DOORS FROM FRAZER'S CORNER.

### FRANCIS WEAVER

HAS always on hand every article wanted

by Gentlemen for dress. Part of the

stock consists of the following articles, viz:

SUPERFINE CLOTH DRESS & FROCK

COATS; a large lot of TRAVELLING

CLOAKS; GOATS' HAIR CAMELET BOSTON

WRAPPERS AND CLOAKS; BOX

COATS; JEANS FROCKS, COATERS &

DRESS COATS; FASHIONABLE VESTS, &c., &c.

Walker's Celebrated STOCKS, SHIRTS,

SHIRT COLLARS; SUSPENDERS; UMBRELLAS, &c.; Lexington Made BOOTS;

Several Thousand Yards of KENTUCKY

JEANS, either by the Piece or Pattern.

Jan. 25, 1838.—4-3m.

### LOST

A BREAST PIN, in the form of a star; the centre set is designed for hair, and has around it small sets of jet and pearl. Whoever will return it to this office shall be liberally rewarded.

Lex. Feb. 1, 1838.—5-4f.

### Last Notice.

A. L. Persons indebted to CRUTCHFIELD & TITFORD, and to BEN. F. CRUTCHFIELD, previous to the 8th of December last, are earnestly requested to call and liquidate the same on or before the 10th February, as longer indulgence cannot be given. Those failing to comply, will find their accounts and notes in the hands of officers for collection.

JOHN B. TILFORD.

Jan. 25, 1838.—4-4f.

### For Sale.

THE Subscriber will sell the choice of two well proved JACKS; also, a large young STALLION of good stock, 4 years old this Spring. The purchaser can have time, giving good security for purchase money.

M. FLORNOY.

7 miles north of Lexington.

Jan. 11, 1838.—2-4f.

### CITY OFFICERS.

THE Mayor and Council of the City of Lexington will meet at their Council Chamber on Thursday, the 1st day of February, being their regular meeting for February, at 3 o'clock, P. M. for the purpose of electing:

A City Clerk;  
A City Attorney;  
A City Marshal;  
An Assessor and Assistant Assessor;  
A City Printer;  
A City Collector;  
A City Treasurer;  
A City Surveyor;  
A Captain of the Night Watch and 3 subordinate Night Watchmen;  
A Clerk and two Weighers of the Market.  
An Inspector of Weights and Measures;  
A Keeper of the Grave Yard.  
Applications for Licenses of all kinds, must be made at the same time.

T. P. HART,

Clerk of the City.

Jan. 25, 1838.—4-4f.

### CABINET MAKING.

### JOSEPH MILWARD,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he continues to carry on the above business in all its branches, at his Shop, on Main Street, opposite the site of the late Grand Lodge, where he will thankfully receive and execute all orders in his line.

Jan. 18, 1838.—3-4f.

### U. S. MAIL.

### GOOD INTENT LINE,

LEAVES LEXINGTON

DAILY

AT 3 O'CLOCK A. M.

FOR MAYSVILLE,

RUNNING THROUGH

IN 8 1-2 HOURS.

FOR SEATS APPLY AT THEIR OFFICE OPPOSITE THE RAIL ROAD WAREHOUSE, OR AT KEISER'S HOTEL.

### THE OPPOSITION

### GOOD INTENT LINE

LEAVES LEXINGTON

BY RAIL ROAD TO FRANKFORT, there connecting with the STAGES at 9 o'clock A. M., and arriving at Louisville at 5 P. M. This company is supplied with substantial Troy and Lancaster Coaches, excellent teams, and careful shore drivers. All racing is expressly forbidden, and baggage or parcels at the risk of the owners thereof.

Passengers will confer a favor on the proprietors of this Line, by reporting to the agent at Louisville or Maysville, the names of any drivers who may attempt to race.

MCAIR & WEAVER, Proprietors.

Lex. Jan. 18, 1838.—3-3f.

### S. B. Vampelt

WILL continue the business at the old stand and will, at all times, be ready to wait on the old customers of the house, and such new ones as may think it their interest to give him a call. He has a present on hand an extensive assortment of



## GARDNER'S CELEBRATED Vegetable Liniment.

THE most valuable remedy ever discovered for the cure of Sprains, Bruises, Cuts or Wounds, Coughs, Chafes or Galls, Pains in the Eye, and every external complaint to which Horses are liable.

Also—For the Human Flesh, it excels in the cure of Burns or Scalds, Fresh Wounds, Rheumatic Pains, Swelling of the Glands of the Throat, in Croup, Ague in the Face, Ringworms and Tetters, Painful Tumors, &c.

It has also been recommended with great success, by numbers of the most respectable Physicians in this city, for the Sore Throat attending Scarlet Fever, so prevalent the past winter.

CAUTION.

Persons wishing to purchase the article are particularly requested to call for it by its name, "GARDNER'S VEGETABLE LINIMENT," which will prevent the numerous frauds imposed upon them by substituting names as "Gardner's Emulsion," "Gardner's Lotion," "Gardner's Nerve and Bone," &c. &c., which the proprietors find has been the case to a great extent.

GLASCOE & HARRISON. Sole proprietors and manufacturers, corner of Main and Fourth streets, Cincinnati. Sold by all Druggists and Traders in town and country.

TESTIMONIALS.

NATCHECHES, Louisiana, June, 1836.

Messrs. Glascoe & Harrison, Cincinnati: Gentlemen,—Having tried some of your "Gardner's Liniment," (a few bottles of which my brother procured for me whilst travelling,) and being anxious of having some constantly at hand for the use of my family, I have sent you its amount in Liniment. Please have it put up compactly, and forwarded with all possible despatch, to Major L. G. De Russy, U. S. Army, care of Messrs. Cortes & La Place, Merchants, Natchitoches.

I find pleasure in stating that the application of this Liniment on several occasions, under my own eye, has satisfied me of its great value, and shall be its use recommended in the Army, and neighborhood generally.

Your obedient servant,

LEWIS G. DE RUSSY, U. S. A.

DEAR SIR,—Permit me to send these few lines to you as an acknowledgment of the good effects which I have experienced in the use of Gardner's Liniment. As I esteem this article very highly, I am desirous that it should come more into use, and the public be thereby much benefited. If my certificate could in the least induce any one to try it, I cheerfully had it to you, to make what use of it you please. In June last, I went into the country with my family to live during the summer season. In clearing my garden from weeds, briars, &c., I got my hands very much scratched and poisoned. They became greatly inflamed and swollen; the pain which I experienced was excruciating. My wife tried every thing we could hear of, that was likely to be of use; but all was of no avail, and I began to despair of having them cured by any common process. When by accident my horse was badly hurt on the eye, a friend having seen him in this situation, told me that he would cure him in two days, with Gardner's Liniment. I consented, and he accordingly used it, when it soon had the desired effect. Having some left in the bottle, I thought of trying it on my hands, which I did, and to my astonishment and gratification, completely cured them by the use of another bottle!! I have also used it since in one instance for a severe burn, and found it superior to any thing which I ever tried, for its quickness in taking out the fire and alleviating the pain. I also can recommend it by experience in the cure of what is generally called "chopped hands." On the whole, I take pleasure in pronouncing it an invaluable article, and recommend every family to keep a bottle on hand.

Yours respectfully,

JAMES CUTTER.

Cincinnati, Feb. 10, 1837.

NEWPORT, Ky., July 25, 1834.

I do with pleasure add my testimony in favor of Gardner's Liniment; because in the summer of 1831, having about 12 horses, a part being employed in working a ferry boat between this place and Cincinnati, the remainder as coach horses—the greater part of them became badly chafed or galled during the hot weather. I applied to Jas. Gardner of Cincinnati, for a bottle of his Liniment, and used it, and in about two weeks' time, my horses were all sound and well. I can also recommend it as an invaluable medicine for Rheumatic complaints, Burns or Scalds, Cuts Wounds or Bruises, for I have used it in these complaints with great success.

Yours respectfully,

HAMILTON, O., June 8, 1834.

This certifies that I have for one year past used Gardner's Liniment, for the following—such as cuts, bruises, sprains, burns and scalds, rheumatic pains, inflammation in the limbs and joints, also tetters and ringworms. I have with great success used it on various kinds of sores on my horses.

AARON ROLLINS.

Cincinnati, July 24th, 1834.

SIR,—It has been my desire for a long time to make known to the public the good effects with which I have used Gardner's Vegetable Liniment; and pleased with the present opportunity, I will testify that I have within these three years used fifty bottles of the said Liniment, and can safely pronounce it the best remedy for any sore, galled or chafed, bruise or sprain, cut, burn or scald of any kind, on man or horse, which has ever come within my knowledge. I would not for any small consideration agree to do without it. I would recommend it to every person or family to keep a bottle on hand, that in case of Burns or Scalds, or Wounds, it could be applied immediately.

Yours Respectfully,

GARET DULHAGEN.

Cincinnati, July 12th, 1834.

This certifies that I have within about three months past used four bottles of Gardner's Vegetable Liniment, and can say without hesitation, that it far exceeds any thing that I have ever tried in healing any kind of sores on horses. My long experience in the Livery Stable business has afforded an opportunity of finding out many valuable remedies, but I am willing here to acknowledge that the Vegetable Liniment goes far ahead of any thing in the cure of horse flesh which I have ever discovered.

S. LIPPENCOTT.

Cincinnati, July 30th, 1834.

I hereby certify, that for three years past, I have used Gardner's Vegetable Liniment, with perfect success in the numerous cases which unavoidably will happen in an extensive Livery Stable business—such as kicks, cuts, galls or chafes, scratches, sprains, film in the eye, calous or bunches caused by harness or saddle. In my opinion it exceeds all other remedies ever invented, as an external application for horse flesh, and I can cheerfully recommend it to the public as an invaluable article, and ought to be used by every Livery Stable Keeper.

ARTHUR MARTIN.

DEAR SIR,—It is with pleasure I hand you

my certificate in favor of Gardner's Vegetable Liniment. I have used it repeatedly on horses or severe Bruises, Cuts, Chafes, Kicks, and particularly in one instance for a valuable horse which was so severely coked as to render him apparently worthless. In this case I applied two bottles, and in two weeks time, he was as sound as ever. I have also used it effectually for the Film in the Eye. And as it respects myself, I can with much satisfaction state that I healed, with it, in a short time, a severe wound on my hand. I have recommended it to many persons and have heard of no complaints.

HENRY P. POWARS.

Anderson Township, Ham. County, March 7, 1835.

This may certify, that we have used Gardner's Vegetable Liniment, for some months past, for various kinds of Sores and Wounds on Horses, and find it to exceed any other medicine that we have ever tried.

WM. WINTERS, JOSEPH BATES,

OREN FLAGG, GEO. SHELLEY,

(Sold at Dr. S. C. Trotter's Drug and Chemical Store—Cheapside.

Lexington Dec. 27, 1837.—52-1f.

THE TURF HORSE,

COLUMBUS,

BY OSCAR.

HAVING made arrangements with Mr. Thompson, the owner of this thorough bred Stallion and breeder of fine studs and race horses, he will make his next season at my farm, 24 miles from the City of Lexington, lying on the South side of the Turnpike Road leading from Lexington to Nicholasville, where every comfort and accommodation will be given that the country affords. All other particulars made known in due time.

G. E. GILLESPIE.

Jan 11, 1838.—2-2m.

CLOVER SEED:

100 BUSHELS just received from Ohio, and have made arrangements for keeping a supply of the article during the season.

BEN. CRUTCHFIELD.

Jan. 18, 1838.—3-3t.

NOTICE.

The Partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the name of J. Carter, Jr. & Co., was this day dissolved by mutual consent; all persons indebted to us by note or account, are earnestly requested to call at the old stand and liquidate them immediately as further indulgence cannot be given. Persons having claims against us will please present them for settlement.

JOHN CARTY, JR.

J. McCauley.

THE Undersigned having this day purchased of John Carty, Jr. & Co. their entire Stock of

GROCERIES.

Will continue the Grocery Business at the old stand, where I will be happy to furnish my friends as usual, with GOOD BARGAINS, should they be pleased to give me a call, and at the same time very thankful for past favors.

J. McCauley.

Nov. 18, 1836.—47-1f.

FEMALE EDUCATION.

MR. HONFLUER, assisted by his

Lady and other competent Teachers,

will open on January 3rd, 1838,

An Academy for the Education

OF YOUNG LADIES,

Under the name of the

LEXINGTON FEMALE

SEMINARY.

He trusts to have it in his power so far to gain the confidence of the community, that his residence as a teacher in Lexington may be permanent.

The many schools in which he has taught in the U. States, and the opportunities he has had of observing the several methods of instruction in England and France, render him rather sanguine as to his capability of imparting a useful and accomplished education.

TERMS.

Payable Quarterly in Advance.

PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT—for Reading, Writing, Spelling, Geography, Grammar, Mental Arithmetic, and Vocal Sacred Music.

\$5 00 per gr.

SENIOR DEPARTMENT—including the above; with Botany, Ancient and Modern History, Use of the Globes, Composition, Rhetoric, Logic, Natural History, Algebra, Geometry, Physiology, Grammar of Music, Chemistry, Natural Philosophy, &c.

\$10 00

PIANO FORTE, 10 00

FRENCH, 5 00

DRAWING AND PAINTING—in all its branches 10 00

Latin and Greek, 10 00

LECTURES upon the Arts and Sciences occasionally, which the parents of the pupils are invited to attend.

Classes for Adult pupils every Saturday.

MORNING, 9 o'clock, French,

" 11 " Drawing and Painting

AFTERNOON 3 " Drawing and Painting,

with their application to Botany, Ornithology, &c.

It will be observed that the terms for the French language are much below the ordinary price. The object of this is that it may be studied even by those in the Preparatory Department, and thus become the general language of the school two or three afternoons in each week.

Lex. Dec. 7th, 1838—51-1f.

DOCTOR CHINN

HAS again resumed the PRACTICE OF

MEDICINE. His residence is on High

Street, and his Office at the Store of Messrs.

DUNN & BOWMAN, next door to LEAVY & DO-

LAX. Any message left with them in his absence, will be promptly attended to.

Dec. 27, 1837—62-3m.

UPHOLSTERING!

Furniture and Chairs.

IN addition to my large and splendid Stock of FURNITURE and CHAIRS, I have engaged the services of an Upholsterer from London, who is capable of doing every description of

UPHOLSTERING

on the most modern and approved style. Such as Drapery, Curtains, Cutting and laying down Carpets, Paper Hanging, Trimming Pews, &c. MATRESSES of every description kept on hand and made to order at my Furniture Establishment, Limestone street, second door above the Jail, where any person wanting any description of Upholstering done, can see drawings and designs, from which they can select any style they wish, and it will be attended to promptly, and done in a style inferior to none in the United States.

JAMES MARCH.

Lexington, Nov. 10, 1837. 48-1f

THE subscriber respectfully gives notice to the citizens of Lexington and its vicinity, that he has bought T. W. POWELL'S interest in the

CABINET BUSINESS,

And is now prepared to make FURNITURE of every description on short notice, and accommodating Terms. His Ware-room is on Main street, opposite Brennan's Hotel, in a part of the house occupied by J. G. Mathers as an Upholsterer and Window Blind Manufacturer; and in the absence of the subscriber, Mr. Mathers will attend to the sales, and receive orders which will be promptly executed. A share of the public patronage is solicited.

HORACE E. DICKICK.

WANTED—A few thousand feet of Cherry Scantling, suitable for Bedstead posts, 4 1/2 or five inches square, for which a liberal price will be given.

Lexington November 13, 1837.—46-1f

AN Apprentice to learn the Art of Printing made, had between the ages of 14 and 16 and from the country, would be preferred.

August 10, 1837.—32-1f

## FALL & WINTER NEW GOODS

OREAR & BERKLEY

Are now receiving direct from the Eastern Markets.

THEIR SUPPLY OF

FALL & WINTER

NEW GOODS;

COMPRISING a general and handsome assortment of

Super and Extra Blue, Black, Invisible Dahling, Brown, Drab, Claret, Polish & o le Green, and Grey CLOTHS,

Plain, Ribbed & Striped CASSIMERES and CASSINETTS,

Super Silk, Velvet & Woollen VESTINGS, Gro-de-Nap, French & English MERINOES, Super WELSH FLANNELS, (warranted not to shrink)

Damask, Irish and Barnsley NAPKINS and TABLE DIAPERS,

Hincoback, Birdseye and Russia TOWELING, Irish and Barnsley SHEETING, from 3-4 to 3 yards wide,

IRISH LINENS, LAWN, & LINEN CAMBRIC, and LINEN CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS,

Super and Extra FIGURED SATINS, Plain, Figured and Embroidered SILKS, (all colors)

GRO DE NAP, HERNANI SILKS, Cashmere, Silk, Thibet, Merino and Fancy-cut SHAWLS,

Super CHALLA SHAWLS, Whitney, Mackinaw, Rose & Point BLANKETS, from 8-4 to 13-4,

Whitney CRADLE BLANKETS, Silk and Cotton UMBRELLA, FRENCH, AND PRUNELLA, KID, FRENCH, AND MOROCCO

SHOES & GAITER BOOTS.

Calf Boots and Shoes; and

Together with a great many other desirable and SEASONABLE GOODS, all of which they bind themselves to sell as low as any house in the city. They respectfully solicit an early call from their friends and customers, as they are determined to give general satisfaction by offering good articles and cheap bargains.

Lexington, Nov. 15, 1837.—46-1f

GROCERIES, WINES AND LIQUORS.

THE undersigned having taken for a term of years, the Stores formerly occupied by Cartwright & Truett, at the corner of Main and Mill Streets, would respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that in addition to his stock on hand—amongst which are some choice

WINES AND LIQUORS,

He is daily expecting additional supplies, which will make his STOCK as complete and desirable as any in the city.

He has made and is making arrangements to keep a constant supply of

Goods in his Line,

Which he will offer for sale at the lowest market price, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, in lots to suit purchasers.

He is prepared to do a General

Commission & Forwarding

BUSINESS.

Goods consigned to his care will be disposed of in conformity to instructions, with as little delay as practicable. The usual facilities will be afforded on all goods consigned to him for sale, and his best efforts to effect sale of the same.

To the former patrons of the house he tenders his sincere thanks, and hopes by a strict diligence for their interest, to merit and receive a continuance of their patronage.

BEN. F. CRUTCHFIELD.

Lexington, Dec. 16, 1837—51-1f.

RAIL ROAD NOTICE.

THE Evening Car will hereafter leave Lexington at half past 6 o'clock P. M.

the Morning Car as usual at 6 A. M.

H. McCATHY.

Rail Road Office, Nov. 13, 1836.—46-1f

CANDY'S TAVERN.

(LATE M'CRACKEN'S.)

Corner of Church and Upper-Streets.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public generally, that he has taken the above Stand, and hopes by attention to business, to receive a liberal share of public patronage.

HIS BAR IS WELL FURNISHED,

TABLE GOOD,

Bed Rooms Comfortable,

HORSES.

WELL ATTENDED TO:

And being well known himself through the State, he will not here make promises, but trusts that his endeavors to please will be crowned with success.

DAY AND WEEKLY BOARDERS well accommodated, on reasonable terms.

JOHN CANDY.

Lexington, Nov. 1, 1837—46-1f

CABINET BUSINESS,

And is now prepared to make FURNITURE of every description on short notice, and accommodating Terms. His Ware-room is on Main street, opposite Brennan's Hotel, in a part of the house occupied by J. G. Mathers as an Upholsterer and Window Blind Manufacturer; and in the absence of the subscriber, Mr. Mathers will attend to the sales, and receive orders which will be promptly executed. A share of the public patronage is solicited.

HORACE E. DICKICK.

WANTED—A few thousand feet of Cherry Scantling, suitable for Bedstead posts, 4 1/2 or five inches square, for which a liberal price will be given.

Lexington November 13, 1837.—46-1f

AN Apprentice to learn the Art of Printing made, had between the ages of 14 and 16 and from the country, would be preferred.

August 10, 1837.—32-1f

## CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, AND CASSINETTS!

A LARGE and superior assortment, for sale at reduced prices, by

J. CHEW & CO.

No. 52, Marble Front.

Dec. 21, 1837.—51-1f.

N. YORK SPIRIT OF THE TIMES,

AND

TURF REGISTER,

PUBLISHED weekly at 157 Broadway, N York, at \$5 per annum. Payable in advance. W. T. PORTER, Editor.

J. W. TRUMBULL.

Agent for Lexington, Fayette Co. ept. 15, 1836—55-1f.

KENTUCKY STEAM

HAT FACTORY,

Corner of Main & Main-cross streets, LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY.

WILLIAM F. TOD,

[SUCCESSOR TO BAIN & TOD.]

HAS again put his

MACHINERY in

to successful OPERA-

TION, and is prepared

to furnish his PUNCTUAL CUSTOMERS with every variety of

HATS.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL at reduced prices.

Having declined dealing in HATTERS' FURS & TRIMMINGS. He hopes by devoting his sole attention to the successful USE of the many FACILITIES he has in MANUFACTURING to produce an ARTICLE which in point of COLOUR, DURABILITY, and STYLE, will compare with any.

JUST RECEIVED,

The Fall and Winter Fash-

ions, for 1837,

of Gentlemen's Hats,

which he thinks cannot fail to please those who exercise a discriminating taste in that very essential article of dress.

As CASH is a very necessary essential, his call upon those in arrears to him must be as imperative as the nature of the times require, more especially to those indebted to the late firm, as further indulgence cannot be given them.

N. B. His supply of ROCKCASTLE MILL STONES is kept up as usual.

Lexington, Oct. 25, 1837.—43-1f

BRISTLES! BRISTLES!

SCALDED HOGS BRISTLES!

THE highest price, in Cash, will be given for clean combed [scalped] Hogs Bristles, at the Brush Manufactory of the Subscriber, on Jordan's Row, opposite the Court-house.

JOHN LOCKWOOD.